

**REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE  
JOHNSON COUNTY  
SHERIFF**

**For The Year Ended  
December 31, 2006**



**CRIT LUALLEN  
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE JOHNSON COUNTY SHERIFF**

**For The Year Ended  
December 31, 2006**

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the Johnson County Sheriff's audit for the year ended December 31, 2006. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

#### **Financial Condition:**

Excess fees increased by \$66,545 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$663,555 as of December 31, 2006. Revenues increased by \$68,978 from the prior year and expenditures increased by \$2,433.

#### **Report Comment:**

- The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

#### **Deposits:**

The Sheriff's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.



## CONTENTS

PAGE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT .....	1
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS .....	3
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT .....	4
REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS .....	9
COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION .....	13





CRIT LUALLEN  
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable R. T. Daniel, Johnson County Judge/Executive  
The Honorable Bill Witten, Johnson County Sheriff  
Members of the Johnson County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Sheriff of Johnson County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2006. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the Sheriff's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 8, 2007 on our consideration of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



The Honorable R. T. Daniel, Johnson County Judge/Executive  
The Honorable Bill Witten, Johnson County Sheriff  
Members of the Johnson County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

- The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Sheriff and Fiscal Court of Johnson County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these interested parties.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Crit Luallen", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Crit Luallen  
Auditor of Public Accounts

March 8, 2007



JOHNSON COUNTY  
WILLIAM D. (BILL) WITTEN, SHERIFF  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

Revenues

Federal Grants		\$	540
State - Kentucky Law Enforcement Foundation Program Fund			35,178
State Fees For Services:			
Finance and Administration Cabinet	\$	87,380	
Cabinet For Human Resources		<u>3,264</u>	90,644
Circuit Court Clerk:			
Sheriff Security Service		16,636	
Fines and Fees Collected		<u>6,461</u>	23,097
Fiscal Court			256,027
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes			7,697
Commission On Taxes Collected			229,809
Fees Collected For Services:			
Auto Inspections		6,720	
Accident and Police Reports		555	
Serving Papers		20,930	
Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits		5,540	
Add On Fees		34,598	
Advertising Fees		<u>3,250</u>	71,593
Other:			
Miscellaneous			21,007
Interest Earned			<u>2,257</u>
Total Revenues			737,849
Less: Statutory Maximum			<u>74,294</u>
Excess Fees Due County For Calendar Year 2006			663,555
Payments to County Treasurer - Various Dates			<u>663,555</u>
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit		\$	<u><u>0</u></u>

JOHNSON COUNTY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2006

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the Sheriff as determined by the audit. KRS 134.310 requires the Sheriff to settle excess fees with the fiscal court at the time he files his final settlement with the fiscal court.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive) at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2006 services
- Reimbursements for 2006 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2006

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

JOHNSON COUNTY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
December 31, 2006  
(Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Fee Pooling

The Johnson County Sheriff is required by the Fiscal Court to participate in a fee pooling system. Fee officials who are required to participate in fee pooling deposit all funds collected into their official operating account. The funds are then paid to the County Treasurer on a monthly basis. Invoices are submitted to the County Treasurer to document operating expenses. The County Treasurer pays all operating expenses for the fee official.

Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members.

Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5.0 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 10.98 percent for the first six months and 13.19 percent for the last six months of the year. Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8.0 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 25.01 percent for the first six months and 28.21 percent for the last six months of the year.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report which is a matter of public record. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Note 3. Deposits

The Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

JOHNSON COUNTY  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
December 31, 2006  
(Continued)

Note 3. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the Sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2006, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 4. Additional Bank Accounts of the Johnson County Sheriff

A. Asset Forfeiture Account

This account consists of funds obtained through drug forfeitures and seizures. The beginning balance was \$3,797. Total receipts during 2006 were \$38,110 (\$37,739 in forfeitures and seizures; \$371 interest earned). The Sheriff expended \$34,080 to purchase vehicles and equipment for the Sheriff's office. As of December 31, 2006, the balance was \$7,827.

B. Undercover Operations Account

The Sheriff maintains this account to conduct undercover drug operations, purchase equipment, and promote drug awareness. The beginning balance was \$2,040. Total receipts during 2006 were \$6,512 (\$1,543 from undercover drug operations; \$3,759 from District Court for seizure of property related to illegal drug operations; \$1,000 from local businesses; \$210 interest earned). The Sheriff expended \$650 during the year. As of December 31, 2006, the balance was \$7,902.

C. Rewards Account

The Sheriff maintains this account to offer rewards for information leading to the arrest of those that commit criminal acts. The beginning balance was \$3,248. Total receipts for 2006 were \$137 interest earned. The Sheriff expended \$1,000 during 2006. As of December 31, 2006, the balance was \$2,385.

Note 5. Highway Safety Grant

The Johnson County Sheriff participates in the Governor's Highway Safety Program. The Sheriff received and expended \$540 during 2006. These funds were used to implement traffic patrol and sobriety checkpoints.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND  
ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL  
STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS





CRIT LUALLEN  
AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable R. T. Daniel, Johnson County Judge/Executive  
The Honorable Bill Witten, Johnson County Sheriff  
Members of the Johnson County Fiscal Court

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And  
On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial  
Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Johnson County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated March 8, 2007. The Sheriff's financial statement is prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Johnson County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Johnson County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Johnson County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting.



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And  
On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial  
Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards  
(Continued)

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

- The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation of Duties

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the significant deficiency described above to be a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Johnson County Sheriff's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2006, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Johnson County Fiscal Court, and the Kentucky Governor's Office for Local Development and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,



Crit Luallen  
Auditor of Public Accounts

March 8, 2007



COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION



JOHNSON COUNTY  
WILLIAM D. (BILL) WITTEN, SHERIFF  
COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Year Ended December 31, 2006

INTERNAL CONTROL - REPORTABLE CONDITION:

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

The Sheriff's office lacks adequate segregation of duties over receipts. The employee who records cash receipts prepares the deposits and completes the bank reconciliations. Good internal controls dictate that the same employee should not be handling, recording, and reconciling cash receipts. If the Sheriff cannot segregate these duties, compensating controls such as the Sheriff recounting daily deposits, agreeing deposits to daily check-out sheets, agreeing deposits to the receipts ledger, and reviewing the monthly bank reconciliations should be implemented. We recommend the Sheriff review office procedures to address this control deficiency.

*Sheriff's Response: No response.*

PRIOR YEAR:

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties – Repeated

